

OBSERVATIONS ON *PHYSIODES NYCTEIS*.

BY CHAS. RUMMEL, Newark, N. J.

During 1918 *Physiodes nycteis* was found in abundance over the section of the Orange Mountains from Milburn to Patterson. Adult specimens appear from the middle of June to August. The species is single brooded. Its food plant, the wild sunflower, *Helianthus divaricatus*, is generally distributed over the Orange Mountains. The larvæ begin to hatch from their eggs July 1, feeding in colonies at first. After the second molt, in August, when about one eighth inch in length, they go into hibernation among dead leaves on the ground. They reappear in early spring and attain full growth from May 20 to June 10. The larvæ are black and spiny. Colonies of fifty or more may be found on one leaf, eating only the soft tissue on the upper and underside and leaving the skeleton which shrivels and appears as having been exposed to great heat. The chrysalids are very much like those of *Melitæa phaxton*, only smaller in size. The adults are at their best from June 10 to 25.

A NEW PHORID FROM ILLINOIS (DIPTERA, PHORIDÆ).

BY J. R. MALLOCH, Urbana, Ill.

Aphiochæta pallidiventris, sp. nov.

Female.—Black, the head and thorax shining; abdomen pale lemon-yellow, slightly darker towards base dorsally, the extreme base black, sides black on basal half. Legs yellowish testaceous. Wings clear, veins brownish. Halteres dull yellow.

Frons subquadrate, the antecellar series of bristles straight, the anterior series with each lateral pair of bristles close together, the upper close to eye margin, the lower closer to upper than to the upper postantennal; four postantennals present, the lower pair nearly as large as upper; third antennal joint small, round; arista about one and one half times as long as frons, microscopically pubescent; palpi larger than antennæ, with 6 or 7 bristles. Mesopleura with a number of bristles of irregular lengths on upper posterior angle; scutellum with 2 strong bristles and 2 weak hairs

on margin. Abdomen robust, sparsely hairy on dorsum, most noticeably so at base laterally. Fore tarsi slender; hind tibia with about 10 postero-dorsal setulæ which become larger apically. First costal division as long as second and third combined, third about one fourth as long as second; costal fringe long and rather widely spaced; fourth vein with its base at base of fork of third, not recurved apically.

Length, 2.5 mm.

Type, Cobden, Ill., May 9, 1918 (J. R. Malloch).

This species differs from any in the genus hitherto described in the exceptionally pale color of the abdomen. When alive the insect presents a peculiar appearance, the pale abdomen contrasting very strikingly with the black thorax.

NOTE ON NEUROPTEROIDS.

A number of new species and genera of American Neuropteroids were published in June of last year in "Memorias de la Real Academia de Ciencias y Artes,"* of Barcelona, Spain, by Rev. Longinos Navás, S. J., under the title "Neurópteros nuevos o poco conocidos." These are the species, with localities.

Perla uncinata Nav., Sonora, Mexico (J. Baumberger, through J. R. de la Torre-Bueno).

Nosatura Nav. new genus, type, *Perla carolinensis* Banks.

Isoperla truncata Nav., Yerington, Nevada.

Chrysopa hypsilon Fitch, var. *hæmatica* Nav., nov., White Plains, N. Y., May 31, 1915 (J. R. de la Torre-Bueno).

Parasemidalis nigriceps Nav., White Plains, N. Y., July 18, 1917 (J. R. de la Torre-Bueno).

Caborius Nav., n. n. for *Allophylax* Banks, preoccupied in Coleoptera, 1906.

J. R. T. B.

*2d ser., Vol. XIV, No. 4, pp. 339-366, separately paged, 1-30.